

nesses, our daughter, will join us, we can stand against the world in arms. No disunion could separate us; we should continue as closely as the Siamese twins.

If North Carolina should join a southern confederacy with Virginia and South Carolina, her fate would be that of the dwarf who went to war in company with the giant. In one engagement, the dwarf lost a hand, and his companion coming to his relief, they carried the day. In the next, the dwarf lost an eye, but his companion aided him, and they were victorious. But the giant appropriated the spoils, and the dwarf's share was glory and the honor of service with the giant. We should not prove dwarfs in any contest; but our treatment after the battle was over would be like that of the dwarf.

I have read recently in a newspaper that a plan has been made, if certain questions are not settled, to break up our organization, by resorting, if necessary, to bowie knives and pistols. I do not believe it. I hope it is a slander. A part of the same slanderous story is, that one fifth of the members of this House, having a right to call the yeas and nays, will continue to do so, and if that will not succeed, to resort to violence. It may sometimes be proper to defeat an attempt to force any measure, without opportunity of debating it, in the manner referred to—calling yeas and nays, &c.; but, as to resorting to violence, and attempting to stop the wheels of Government by this means, I will not believe any man in his senses ever dreamed of it. But if such a wicked scheme were on foot, I have a remedy to propose. There are two hundred and thirteen members of this House; one third of these is seventy-seven; two-thirds, one hundred and fifty-four. Now, by the Constitution, two-thirds can expel a member. If two thirds of us do our duty, all will be well. A member's privilege protects him, no matter what he says here, but he might be arrested for a breach of the peace; and should any member here resort to violence for such purposes as are referred to in the newspapers, he will soon find himself where he ought to be—in the penitentiary.

I advise all gentlemen who contemplate schemes of disunion, to read Ruff's trial. They may find some valuable hints there; they may learn that a man may be guilty of treason, though he may not be corporally present when the overt act is committed.

Mr. Ashe. Does my colleague mean that calling the yeas and nays is treason?

Mr. Stanley. No; I do that frequently myself; I refer to a newspaper statement of an organized plan to break up the Government by violence.

A word or two now of the proposed Nashville convention. I see no necessity of any such convention. I see great reason, since the late demonstration of a Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) why that convention should not meet, and ought not to meet. He said, in the southern address, "be united." Many of his own friends cannot go with him in his proposition for amending the Constitution. No one knows what the convention will or can do. The Wilcox proviso will not pass; that is one "test question." There is no possibility a bill will be passed abolishing slavery in this District; that with some, is another "test question." Then as to fugitive slaves—let us see whether additional legislation will not be granted this session; and that ought to be a "test question" for those States who have lost fugitive slaves. Then as to the admission of California—as to what is called maliciously the Executive proviso—he who goes to the Nashville convention to produce opposition to the Government on this account, is in favor of disunion, no matter what Congress does or refuses to do.

Nashville, I should have thought, would have been the last place selected for the meeting of such a convention. Near that city is the grave of Andrew Jackson. I differed in opinion with this celebrated man, as to the propriety of some of his measures while he was President. But he won my highest admiration, by his patriotic firmness in putting down nullification in 1833. His services to his country then threw into the shade, or rather added brightness to his military renown. And, if he had rendered no other service to his country, he would have been entitled to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen.

When that convention meets, I suppose some Democrat will offer a resolution testifying the respect of that body for his memory. What will they say of his administration as President? What of that admirable message of January 16th, 1833—the last paragraph of which deserves to be printed in letters of gold?

I think it would be an outrage upon the feelings of the people of this country—an insult to the memory of General Jackson, to allow that convention to meet in Nashville, to consider the propriety of dissolving the Union.

I do not believe the people of Nashville will permit it; and if that convention meets, and a proposition is made to consider even whether the Union ought to be dissolved, I hope the citizens of Nashville will drive every traitor of them into the Cumberland river.

If any of the good people of North Carolina have thought that it might be possibly proper for them to attend that convention, they will think better of it, I have no doubt, after they read the recent extraordinary speech of a Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun.) In that speech he tells us, our government is "as absolute as that of the Autocrat of Russia, and as despotic in its tendency as any absolute government that ever existed." And then he tells us what no southern man has ever thought of before, that in addition to all that politicians, public meetings, and State Legislature have demanded, we must have, to save the Union, an amendment of the Constitution, "which will restore to the South, in substance, the power she possessed of protecting herself before the equilibrium between the sections was destroyed by the action of this Government?" Was ever a proposition more preposterous? I have tried, since the speech was delivered, to ascertain what his proposed amendment is, and I cannot. Congress is to obey his suggestions, no matter what they are, to be communicated in his own time! Sir, he asks impossibilities, and I am compelled to believe he asks them because he knows they are impossibilities.

I have heard several speeches here containing ideas similar to some of those advanced in this speech; we have had little dribbling streams—the spring from whence they sprang is now exposed to view.

Mr. Chairman, my honorable colleague before me (Mr. Venable,) gave utterance to some opinions in his speech which I regret I have not time to reply to. I think my colleague's words are stronger than he intended. He says: "The bitter waters of strife are about to be substituted for the refreshing streams of patriotic affection." I hope not. He wants no "waters of strife." It is not in his nature to enjoy them.

I have time only to refer to one part of my colleague's speech, (Mr. Venable's.) He says: "The South has kept faith with the North in all things in which the covenant bound them." As far as North Carolina is the South, she has kept faith; but that is not so with all the South.

I agree with my colleagues that we have cause of complaint against some of the northern States, who have done outrage to the Constitution, and treated us shamefully in regard to fugitive slaves. We have cause of complaint on account of their resolutions upon the subject of slavery. But some of my colleagues, political associates forget that this Convention was framed not only to protect southern property, but to encourage American labor, North as well as South. Have we had no warfare against the protective tariff? Yes, for more than twenty years. And when the compromise bill in 1833 was passed, the home valuation feature was inserted with the express purpose of giving protection to American manufactures. Yet when the compromise expired, some of our southern politicians violently opposed the valuation feature, and talked of a dissolution of the Union if the protective policy was revived.

Sir, I know better than my colleague, from my being on the seaboard, the losses our people have sustained from fugitive slaves; and I believe the compromise act, which was passed to gratify or to save from trouble a portion of the South, sacrificed as many millions of dollars of northern property as the whole South ever lost in thousands of dollars in fugitive slaves. But I will not dwell longer on my colleague's speech. He is an amiable gentleman, very compassionate, possessing no small literary acquirements. What Goldsmith said of his friend Hickey, I think, I can say of my colleague, (Mr. Venable):

"He cherished his friend, and relished his bumper. Yet one fault he had, and that was a thumper"—not only that of being an attorney—but my colleague is from one of the "double F. V.'s"—a first family Virginia gentleman—a strict constructionist—republican—Democrat of the school of '95 and '99—and to expect anything reasonable in politics from such a quarter, is most unreasonable.

Mr. Chairman, I most conclude. I have spoken freely; I think the times require it. I have not intended to speak offensively to any gentleman in this House; but I have spoken what I believe my duty to my country demanded, and I have spoken what I believed to be true.

I have an abiding trust and confidence in the Ruler of nations, that he will not suffer evil counsels to prevail among us. He, with out whose knowledge not a sparrow falleth to the ground, will, I hope, preserve this country, that we shall continue to be an asylum to the oppressed of all lands. I believe that as hundreds of years will have rolled by, and generation after generation passed away, in the words of the great defender of the Constitution, (Mr. Webster,) "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," will continue to be a sentiment dear to every true American heart.

Yes, I believe in a special Providence.—Washington was preserved through countless dangers, and in one battle had two horses shot under him. "The Great Spirit," as the Indian chief told him, preserved him from harm.

He was called on, in peace, to put down rebellion and preserve the Union.

Jackson, too, rendered great and important services to his country in war, and by his firmness in time of peace crushed the spirit of disunion during his administration. And when we remember the long and faithful service of the incorruptible honest man, of the patriot soldier, now at the helm of state—when we remember how his life was spared, when in the midst of dangers his conduct has thrown a blaze of glory on the arms of his country—who can doubt he will perform his duty to the Union—that, whatever dangers may threaten, he will stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligation imposed and the power conferred upon him by the Constitution? His civil administration I trust, will be so glorious that it will eclipse his military renown.

Let the storm of party roll on; let politicians carry on their party manœuvres; the hearts of the southern people are right.—They are watching our deliberations, in the hope that our measures will prove "salutary examples, not only to the present, but to future times; and solemnly proclaim that the Constitution and the laws are supreme, and the Union indissoluble." God grant the day may never come, when I shall behold a citizen of California, Maine or Florida, and say "he is not my countryman."

Mr. Chairman, when the gallant Ethan Allen surprised Ticonderoga, and demanded of the commander that he should surrender the fort, he asked Allen "by what authority?" "I demand it," replied Allen, "in the name of the great Jehovah, and of the Continental Congress."

Invoking the protection of the great Jehovah, for our whole country, in the name of the people of North Carolina I say, this Union cannot be, and shall not be destroyed.—Those whom God hath joined together, no man or set of men can put asunder.

A SIGN IN CONNECTICUT.

The party whose State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers laid on the table a set of Wilcox proviso resolutions, and then by a vote of 151 to 37 laid on the table a resolution approving of the proviso resolutions passed by the last Legislature, has carried the election; while the party whose Convention adopted proviso resolutions is defeated.



Charlotte:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1850.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

It having been referred, by County meetings and sundry communications from different portions of the State, to the Central Committee, appointed by the Whig Party, to designate the Whig Convention, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Governor:

Notice is hereby given, that to suit the views and wishes of the largest number, the said Convention will assemble in Raleigh, on Monday, the 10th day of June next. At which time and place the Delegates are most respectfully invited to attend.

RICH D. HINES, C.M.

The Meeting.

At the January Court, a call, signed by a large number of citizens, was made to hold a meeting at the April Court, to take into consideration the propriety of sending Delegates from this county, to the Nashville Convention; and we presumed from meetings being held in Gaston and Lincoln counties, to send Delegates here that the meeting would be held as a Convention of Delegates from this Congressional District. We were not in at the commencement, and cannot say what preliminary steps were taken in organizing the meeting, or whether Delegates from the other counties appeared, but from the fact that the Chairman and Secretaries were all from Mecklenburg, (J. Walker, Esq., Chairman, E. C. Grier, and J. L. Barger, Secretaries,) it was any thing but a District Convention.

When we went in Robert P. Waring, Esq., was addressing the meeting. He was arguing the necessity of the Southern Convention and the propriety of Mecklenburg county sending a representation to that body. The constant aggressions of the North required it. He made some remarks relative to the course of a certain North Carolina representative whose course had been so acrid to the South, that he would not even mention his name. [How mortified Mr. Stanley will feel that R. P. Waring, Esq., would not mention his name in connection with this meeting.]

The Committee of five, which had been appointed to draft resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Johnston, W. R. Myers, C. J. Fox, J. M. Long, and S. A. Davis, to which Mr. Badger was added, reported a Preamble and resolutions, one of which recommended the appointment of Delegates to the Nashville Convention. In submitting the preamble and resolutions, Mr. Johnston made a few remarks in their favor.

After he had concluded, J. H. Wilson, Esq., arose to address the meeting. He took ground against the appointing of Delegates. He argued that there was no necessity for the Convention—that the fuss made about the slave question was all ginned—that something was "rotten in Denmark"—he stated that he had lately passed through South Carolina and that a dissolution of the Union was a constant topic of conversation, and that he feared disunion was contemplated by the originators of the measure. He then went on to argue that slavery could not exist in the territory acquired from Mexico, because it could not be profitable.

He was replied to by J. L. Badger, in a very excited manner, stating that he had no signed the call for this meeting and had spoke against time. It was evident from this that nobody was expected to take any part but those who signed the call for the meeting, although the invitation was to all the citizens. Mr. Wilson stated that the invitation being to the citizens of Mecklenburg, and he being one, had induced him to come; and a gentleman who signed the call informed us that Mr. Wilson asked his opinion as to his right to address the meeting, and he stated that he thought he clearly had a right to do so; but his remarks were so much like a wet blanket to the expectations of some present that they were any thing but agreeable.

Gen. J. A. Young offered a preamble and resolutions as a substitute for those offered by the Committee. He proposed to act as pacificator between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Badger. His resolutions proposed a postponement of the appointment of Delegates at this time.—He advocated his resolutions with considerable effect, and we have heard it expressed that if the vote could have been then taken they would have passed.

J. M. Long, Esq., addressed the meeting in favor of the Nashville Convention, and against Geo. Young's substitute.

Messrs. Johnston, Myers and G. W. Caldwell, spoke against the substitute and in favor of sending Delegates.

The question was then taken on the substitute of Gen. Young and voted down. The original preamble and resolutions were then adopted.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint two Delegates and two alternates to the Nashville Convention.

There was a very respectable meeting at its commencement, but before the vote was taken there could not have been more than 100 persons present, many of whom did not vote, and this will no doubt be loudly proclaimed to the country as the voice of "old Mecklenburg."

We have not pretended to give any thing like a full account of the proceedings. We shall give the resolutions in our next.

We look upon the Nashville Convention as perfectly dead. If the information we receive is correct, South Carolina and Mississippi are the only States that will be fully represented, and the number of Delegates will be so small that they will hardly attempt to act. A large portion of the Southern people have gone against it, and unless men will attend without the show of authority, we now have nothing to fear from its action.—As to Georgia, hear what the Augusta Constitutionalist, a decided Democratic paper, says:

"The meager vote given for delegates in the recent election is a virtual defeat of the Southern Convention movement in Georgia. So far as this State is concerned, we look upon it as dead and buried. No exigency that might arise on the slavery question between this and the first Monday in June can revive it. No enormity of anti-slavery legislation by Congress ought to induce the delegates voted for in Georgia to take their seats in that Convention. Nor should the delegates elected by unanimous vote of the Legislature do so. The action of the Legislature has not received a proper endorsement by the people of Georgia."

More New Goods.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Young, Blair & Co. They have some fine Goods, and they are desirous of exhibiting them to all desirous of purchasing, believing that the taste of all can be suited.

The Committee of 13 Appointed.

We learn from Washington that after great opposition the Senate on the 17th inst., by a vote of 31 yeas to 25 nays, have adopted Mr. Foote's resolution to appoint a Committee of 13 to consider Mr. Clay's and Mr. Bell's resolutions, relative to the subject of slavery, &c. The Committee was to be ballotted for on the 19th.

The Senate on the 19th inst., elected the following Senators to compose the Select Committee which is charged with the duty of devising some plan of settling the various questions arising out of the present agitation on the subject of slavery:

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, Chairman.
Mr. Cass, of Michigan.
Mr. King, of Alabama.
Mr. Dix, of New York.
Mr. Mason, of Virginia.
Mr. Bayard, of Indiana.
Mr. Downs, of Louisiana.
Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts.
Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina.
Mr. Phelps, of Vermont.
Mr. Bell, of Tennessee.
Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Breckenridge, of Georgia.

Washing Made Easy.

We saw the other day with many others, the operation of Robert's Anti Friction Washing Machine, and we believe it gave general satisfaction. The Machine operates altogether by pressure, and is a saving of labor and does not injure the clothes in the least as evidence of this we saw a newspaper saturated with water put under the cylinder for two or three minutes, and when it came out a single letter was effaced. To any one who have felt the disagreeableness of a washing day we fully believe they would make a saving by using this washer.

This being Court Week our paper has been thrown back a little by necessary attention to other business.

From a Telegraph Report of the R. Register.
WASHINGTON CITY, April 20 & 21, 1850.

In Senate yesterday Foote's resolution for a Select Committee of thirteen was under consideration. Benton, in course of discussion, said the South cried Wolf, when there was no danger; that the whole trouble commenced with the Southern Address.

Foote replied and used personalities. Benton then advanced hastily and violently towards Foote, who immediately retreated into the aisle in front of the Vice Presidents Chair, drawing a revolver. Great confusion ensued chairs and desks being broken in the melee. Benton cried out, "let the assassin shoot!" Order was finally restored, after great excitement and consternation.

Foote, in explanation, said that he presumed Benton intended to stab or shoot him and drew his pistol to defend himself. Benton replied that it was "a lying cowardly pretext, for assassination." A Committee was appointed to investigate the matter. Mr. Clay moved that they be bound over to keep the peace—to which Benton replied that he would "sooner rot in a prison."

DEATH OF WM. J. CAMPBELL.

It is painful to us to have to announce to our readers the decease of Hon. Thomas Jefferson Campbell, of Tennessee, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States. His death took place at his lodgings in this city, about one o'clock on Saturday morning, after an illness of a week. His remains are to be conveyed forthwith to his residence in the State of Tennessee for interment.

Mr. Campbell was (in language which we repeat from the Union of yesterday) "a gentleman in his principles, amiable in his temper and manners, and respected by gentlemen of both parties." To which we add that he was a man of unimpeachable integrity.

He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in the last Congress as well as in this, and had before that been himself a Member of that body from the district in which he lived.—*Nat. Int.*

Richard M. Young was, on the 17th inst., elected to fill the vacancy. He formerly held an appointment in the Land Office.

From the Richmond Whig.

Office Holders.

We have frequently stated, that a large majority of the Federal offices in Virginia, and those the most lucrative, are still held by Democrats. It is the same case in Washington. Mr. Truman Smith lately presented the following statement, furnished to him by persons conversant with the facts.

On the 4th of March, 1849, the clerks in the several Departments were thus distributed:

	Democrats.	Whigs.
In the State Department,	22	3
" Navy Department,	34	15
" War Department,	21	26
" Interior Department,	3	34
" Treasury Department,	259	76
" Post Office Department,	47	2

Democratic preponderance, 330

On the first of January, 1850, ten months afterwards, the following is the table:

	Democrats.	Whigs.
In the State Department,	11	15
" Navy Department,	25	23
" War Department,	19	30
" Interior Department,	58	80
" Treasury Department,	202	132
" Post Office Department,	35	14

Democratic preponderance, 356

And yet, General Taylor has been represented to be the blindest Proscriptionist that ever existed! The public can, from the facts, judge what confidence is due to the "Bitter-Enders."

During Mr. Polk's Administration, there was not one Whig in the Diplomatic service. Every thing was *Loco*. But this was inevitable, considering the principle on which that Administration acted. This principle was very distinctly avowed in the following letter from Mr. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury:

"May 4, 1846.

"Dear Sir: On Saturday last, I directed your appointment to be made out. Since that period, it has been made known to me that you are, and always have been, a Whig. This is very unexpected intelligence to me. You never did represent yourself to me as a Democrat, but I too, it is granted, that such was the fact. It is impossible for me to make the removal contemplated, for the purpose of appointing a Whig. I have felt constrained, therefore, to revoke the order for your appointment. I regret this occurrence very much. Your short acquaintance had made a strong impression on my mind in your favor, and I still believe, that personally, you are entitled to my respect and esteem; but, under the circumstances, I cannot make the removal and appointment as intended. I take pleasure in saying, that your deportment throughout has been correct and honorable. Yours, very respectfully,

"R. J. WALKER.

"JAMES L. CHILDRENS, Esq."

From the Raleigh Register.

History has frequently been invoked, of late, to tell what she knows of the difficulties that environ us. By the assistance of an esteemed friend—than whom few men in the State are better acquainted with its history—we are enabled to present below some curious items from the early history of North Carolina, which may have some effect, perhaps, in guiding the thoughtful.

ITEMS OF THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

During the war of the Revolution, the thirteen Colonies were united by their approval of the acts of a Congress, which assembled at Philadelphia on the fifth of September, 1774. This Congress was the result of mature deliberation among the citizens of the Colonies and was composed of deputies appointed by the various provincial Congresses. Georgia only was not represented. After much discussion of their rights as Englishmen, and of the injustice under which they suffered, and of the remedies to be employed for their relief, the deputies of the twelve Colonies formed "A

Non-importation, Non consumption, Non exportation, Agreement or Association;" and to the instrument thereof they solemnly set their signatures. The fame of this paper has been eclipsed by that of its successor—the Declaration of Independence. But in none of the essential requisites of an influential State paper, is it at all inferior to that of which it was both the forerunner and the model. Its history and its influence have not yet received the attention their importance demands. Its articles of Association constituted the bond of Union (not of equilibrium only) among the Colonies until the Confederation was agreed on in 1781. The unanimity with which they were received, and the deference paid their authority, have not been surpassed, if they have been equalled, by what has been manifested towards any of the succeeding forms of general Government. Among the principles agreed on, and objects associated in by the deputies of the several Colonies, was the following:

"2. For ourselves, and the inhabitants of the several Colonies, whom we represent, we freely agree and associate under the sacred ties of Virtue, Honor, and Love of our Country, that we will neither import, purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next, after which time we will wholly discontinue the Slave Trade; and will not be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or Manufactures to those who are concerned in it."

It is an interesting matter to determine what share North Carolina had in suggesting this article, or with what feelings she adopted it—whether heartily, or reluctantly, and with a protest, because of the superior physical force of her antagonist. The Articles of this Association were signed on the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1774. Among the names attached to them are, William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and Richard Caswell—names of note in our Revolutionary History. These gentlemen had been appointed to attend the Continental Congress by a Provincial Convention which assembled at Newbern, on the twenty-fourth of August, A. D. 1774. In this Convention, all the constitutencies of the Colony of North Carolina were represented, except the counties of Chatham, Edgecombe, Guilford, Hertford, Surry, Wake, and the towns of Hillsborough, Brunswick and Campbellton. And it invested the three deputies to the General Congress "with such powers as may make an act done by them, or consent given in behalf of this Province, obligatory in honor upon every inhabitant thereof, who is not alien to his country's good, and an advocate to the liberties of America." Among the resolutions passed

by this Convention, and instructions given by it to the deputies to the General Congress, was the following:

"Resolved, That we will not import any slave or slaves, or purchase any slave or slaves imported or brought into this Province by others, from any part of the world, after the first day of November next."

From this resolution, it appears that in 1774, North Carolina was more anxious to get rid of the slave trade than were her sisters. She set the first day of November, 1774, as the limit to its existence; they prolonged it until December. But we have not yet traced the substance of these resolutions by the General and Provincial Congress to the proper source of all such Resolutions—the primary assemblies of the people.

At the Provincial Congress which met at Newbern, Moses Winslow and Samuel Young appeared as the deputies of the inhabitants of Rowan County, and William Kenon represented the town of Salisbury. Fortunately, the minutes of the meeting which appointed these gentlemen have been preserved in the family of Samuel Young. It was held on the eighth of August, 1774. Seventeen Resolutions "were unanimously agreed to" as expressive of the opinions of the inhabitants of Rowan County on the various subjects which then agitated the public mind. As a proof of the zealous patriotism which then animated the settlers of Western Carolina, the last of this series is very valuable.

"Resolved, That this County ought not to trade with any Colony which shall refuse to join in any Union and Association that shall be agreed upon by the greater part of the other Colonies on this Continent for preserving their common rights and liberties."

"The whole of this Journal of the Committee of Rowan county, which extends from 1774 to 1776, ought to be published. If the bright example set by our last Legislature be followed, doubtless many other precious relics of our Fathers will be found and preserved in the manner they so well deserve. The twelfth of these resolutions is the only one that is of value in enabling us to trace the line for which we are now working. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That the African trade is injurious to this Colony, obstructs the population of it by free men, prevents Manufacturers and other useful emigrants from Europe from settling among us, and occasions an annual increase of the balance of trade against the Colonies."

It will be seen that this remarkable resolution antedates that of the Convention at Newbern by nearly three weeks, and that of the General Convention at Philadelphia by two and a half months. It is not the parent of these, it is at least the eldest of the family.

But the evidence of the feeling which then pervaded the Colony of North Carolina on this interesting subject is not yet complete. The following extracts are from the "Proceedings of the Safety Committee for the town of Wilmington, N. C." They are introduced to show with what temper the Colonists received the resolutions of the Provincial Convention and of the General Congress.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 17, 1774
"The Committee finding upon enquiry that one of the slaves imported by Herold Blackmore, was ordered after the publication of the resolves of the Provincial Convention of this province, and in contradiction thereto, and that he had at that time an opportunity to contradict the orders that he had given for the other slaves, and he now confessing that he had sent a copy of the provincial resolves to Granada: It is the opinion of this Committee that the said slaves be re-shipped. And the Committee do resolve that all slaves imported since the first day of this instant, or which may be imported, shall be re-shipped from this Province."

January, 21st, 1775.
"Resolved, That notice be sent to Messrs. George and Thomas Hooper, Herold Blackmore, Arthur Malson and Peter Mallet, to re-ship by the next opportunity, the sundry negroes they have imported since the first day of December last. It being the opinion of this Committee that such importations are contrary to the resolves of this committee."

March, 6th, 1775.
"Mr. Harnett desired the opinion of the Committee respecting a negro fellow he bought in Rhode Island (and a native of that place) in the month of the latter last, whom he designed to have brought with him to this Province, but the said negro ran away at the time of his sailing from Rhode Island. The question was put whether Mr. Harnett may import the said negro from Rhode Island.
Resolved unanimously, That Mr. Harnett may import the Negro from Rhode Island, and it is the opinion of this Committee that under the above circumstances, such importation will not be any infringement of the Article of the Resolves of the General Congress."

The safety committees in the Western part of North Carolina had but few, if any such cases as these to decide. Theirs was not an imposing frontier. It is hardly necessary to show that they heartily acquiesced in the resolves of the Provincial and of the General Congress. Nevertheless, to make assurance doubly sure, the following is an extract from the Journal of the Committee for Rowan County.

"The resolves of the Provincial Congress met at Newbern on the 25th day of August last were read, and unanimously agreed to."

"Resolved, That the thanks of the County be given to the deputies of the said County and Town of Salisbury for their faithful attendance on the Provincial Congress."

The following paragraph is copied from the Gurgelown True Republican:

PICKED UP.

We are informed upon pretty reliable authority, that Mr. Timothy Coward, who resides at Guffrey's ferry on the Pee Dee, while engaged in fishing some few days since, heard the cry of a child, and on looking in the direction whence the noise came, he discovered an object floating rapidly down the current of the river. He immediately went in pursuit of the object, overtook and raised it into his canoe, when it proved to be a wooden box containing a white infant, apparently some three or four days old. The box seemed to have been made with great care, well finished and water proof, and was well lined inside with flannel, and the little creature—if we may so speak—very handsomely dressed in its "best bib and tucker."

Fortunately for the poor babe, and equally fortunate for the peace of mind of the diabolical wretch who placed the infant in so perilous a condition, it has fallen into the hands of a humane and generous man, who sets up a claim of salvage covering nothing short of the vessel and cargo entire. Mr. Coward would not exchange the little Moses—a name we take the liberty to suggest—for all other babies afloat.